WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, January 29, 2008

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT,PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L20	KOSAKA-MITSUKO!	2
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L19	L18 and @ay<2003	29
☐	L18	L17 and (tridermic or oct 3 or oct 4)	86
☐	L17	L16 and pluripotent	575
☐	L16	(floated coagulated mass cultur$) or neurosphere or sphere or speroid near2 iris pigment epithelium	221140
☐	L15	(floated coagulated mass cultur$) or neurosphere or sphere or speroid near2 iris	221140
☐	L14	L13 and @ay<2003	17
☐	L13	L12 and (tridermic or oct 3 or oct 4)	46
☐	L12	L11 and pluripotent	204
☐	L11	(floated coagulated mass cultur$) or neurosphere or sphere near2 iris	654
☐	L10	L9 and @ay<2003	7
☐	L9	L8 and (myocyte$ or myocardial)	23
☐	L8	L7 and iris	88
☐	L7	L6 and differentiation	1401
☐	L6	L4 and epithelial	3001
☐	L5	L4 epithelial	4
☐	L4	(floated coagulated mass cultur$) or neurosphere or sphere	221140
☐	L3	L1 and epithelial	2982
		DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L2	L1 and epithelial	2982
☐	L1	(floated coagulated mass cultur$) or neurosphere or sphere	127952

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Can# 10/559783
WEST AD
1/29/08

Case # 10/559783
STN AD 1/29/08

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:45:16 ON 29 JAN 2008

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=> s ((floated coagulated mass cultur?) or neurosphere or spher?) and epithelial
cell
L1        2688 ((FLOATED COAGULATED MASS CULTUR?) OR NEUROSPHERE OR SPHER?)
               AND EPITHELIAL CELL

=> s l1 and (iris or eyeball or iris pigment)
L2          29 L1 AND (IRIS OR EYEBALL OR IRIS PIGMENT)

=> s l2 and stem cell
L3           8 L2 AND STEM CELL

=> s l2 and pluripotent
L4           0 L2 AND PLURIPOTENT

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L5           4 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 and py<2003
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L6           0 L5 AND PY<2003

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L7           12 DUP REM L2 (17 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l7 and py<2003
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L8           6 L7 AND PY<2003

=> disp l8 ibib abs 1-6

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 6     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2002631290     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 12389665
TITLE:              Scanning electron microscopic study of hyalocytes in the
                    guinea pig eye.
AUTHOR:             Ogawa Koichi
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Department of Anatomy, Fukuoka University School of
                    Medicine, Japan.. ogawa-ko@fukuoka-u.ac.jp
SOURCE:             Archives of histology and cytology, (2002 Aug)
                    Vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 263-8.
                    Journal code: 8806082. ISSN: 0914-9465.
PUB. COUNTRY:       Japan
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 8 Apr 2003
Entered Medline: 7 Apr 2003

AB The ultrastructure and distribution of hyalocytes were examined in guinea pig eyes by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Hyalocytes were distributed randomly on the vitreous surface of the retinal inner limiting membrane, where they were elongated in shape with a spherical perikaryon and a few stout processes. On the epithelial surface of the ciliary body, however, the cells were stellate with some short processes. The cells of both regions included typical dense hyalocyte granules in the cytoplasm. The surface morphology of hyalocytes indicates that the cells are wandering macrophages. The abundance of free cells in the ciliary body epithelium suggests that the area is a site for the emigration of hyalocytes or their precursors from the ciliary stroma. The homogeneous population of hyalocytes in the posterior part of the eyeball may be useful for experimental studies of the cell in vivo or their isolation for study in vitro.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999431066 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10503741
TITLE: A scanning transmission microscopy and energy-dispersive X-ray microanalysis of idiopathic ocular calcification and oxalosis in AIDS patients.
AUTHOR: Pecorella I; Ciardi A; Scardino A; Marasco A; Di Tondo U
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale e Patologia, Universita degli Studi La Sapienza, Rome, Italy.
SOURCE: Ultrastructural pathology, (1999 Jul-Aug) Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 223-31.
Journal code: 8002867. ISSN: 0191-3123.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1999
Entered Medline: 21 Oct 1999

AB In a series of 98 consecutive eyeballs enucleated at postmortem from 86 patients dying with AIDS, the incidence of calcium deposits was 14 and 18.6%, respectively, for oxalates and calcium hydroxyapatite. The calcific eyes were examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) coupled with energy-dispersive X-ray microanalysis to confirm the elemental nature of the precipitates. Transmission electron microscopy was used in 2 of the cases with oxalosis. Oxalates with a free end exhibited a plate-like shape at SEM and appeared acicular at TEM, due to the reduced thickness of ultrathin sections. Crystals that were embedded in tissues such as the sclera or degenerate detached retinal tissue formed either spherules or plates at SEM. No clear relationship with intracellular structures could be found at TEM, possibly due to postmortem autolysis phenomena. Calcium hydroxyapatite deposits appeared at SEM as fine granules distributed over the collagen fibers of the corneal and conjunctival stroma and the scleral lamellae, but were also present intracellularly, both in the nucleus and cytoplasm of epithelial cells.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998003033 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9344348
TITLE: A new method of culturing and transferring iris

pigment epithelium.
AUTHOR: Rezai K A; Lai W W; Farrokh-Siar L; Pearlman J; Shu J; Patel S C; Ernest J T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, University of Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA.
SOURCE: Investigative ophthalmology & visual science, (1997 Oct) Vol. 38, No. 11, pp. 2255-60.
Journal code: 7703701. ISSN: 0146-0404.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199710
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 24 Dec 1997
Entered Medline: 30 Oct 1997

AB PURPOSE: To optimize a culture technique and transfer iris pigment epithelial (IPE) cells for cellular studies in vitro. METHODS: Porcine iris tissues were obtained, and IPE cells were isolated and cultured at high densities by plating them in the form of drops. Spherically shaped structures containing a high concentration of cells were formed after 7 to 10 days of culture. Cells were subcultured by transferring spheres to new culture dishes without employing enzymatic dissociation. The purity of IPE cells was determined by pigmentation and cytokeratin labeling. Proliferation was assessed by incorporation of 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine. Cellular structure was analyzed under the light and electron microscopes and function was assayed by rod outer segment phagocytosis. RESULTS: Iris pigment epithelial cells, when cultured at high densities, tended to form elevated spherical structures containing viable cells. The cultured cells were pigmented and showed positive labeling with a monoclonal cytokeratin antibody. The IPE cells proliferated and migrated from the spheres to form monolayers. Cells originating from the transferred spheres also continued to proliferate and to migrate in a similar manner to the originally cultivated cells to form monolayers after 7 to 10 days. These cells were able to phagocytose rod outer segments. CONCLUSIONS: This new method provides a simple method of culturing a large quantity of IPE cells. The high yield of pure IPE cells and the ease of transfer provide an ideal means to study them at the cellular level.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95322739 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7599430
TITLE: Ultrastructure and organisation of the cornea, lens and iris in the pipefish, Corythoichthyes paxtoni (Syngnathidae, Teleostei).
AUTHOR: Collin H B; Collin S P
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Optometry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.
SOURCE: Histology and histopathology, (1995 Apr) Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 313-23.
Journal code: 8609357. ISSN: 0213-3911.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Aug 1995
Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 1995
Entered Medline: 10 Aug 1995

AB The corneas of nine pipefish, Corythoichthyes paxtoni (Syngnathidae,

Teleostei), five freshly fixed and four museum specimens, were examined using light and electron microscopy. In transverse section, the surface of the corneal epithelium is covered by a complex series of ridges or microplicae which extends over the conjunctiva. The cornea is considerably thicker in the centre (80 microns) than in the periphery (40 microns) and can be separated into two distinct zones. The anterior dermal cornea (23 microns) consists of two layers of epithelial cells, a thick basement membrane (0.75 micron) and numerous lamellae of collagen fibrils with a few scattered keratocytes. This layer is continuous with the conjunctiva which also contains two layers of epithelial cells and lamellae of collagen fibrils. In the juvenile, separating the two zones, is a lens-shaped (concavo-convex) region approximately 6 microns thick in the centre and about 175 microns in diameter containing a fine granular material. In the adult, this region contains both granular material and fibres. It overlies the posterior zone which consists of an anterior iridescent layer (21 microns thick) possessing numerous cell processes parallel with the corneal surface and a few collagen fibrils. The scleral cornea contains 33 lamellae of collagen fibrils without cells and a single layer of cells with several cell processes, similar in appearance to the anterior iridescent layer, which may represent a second or posterior iridescent layer. There is a thick (2 microns) Descemet's membrane and a thin (1.5 microns) corneal endothelium. There is a spherical lens close to the posterior corneal surface and the iris contains guanine crystals anteriorly and pigment granules posteriorly.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89367136 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2475865
TITLE: Effect of the barring gene on eye pigmentation in the fowl.
AUTHOR: Schreck R E; Bowers R R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, California State University, Los Angeles 90032.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 2S06RR08101-13 (United States NCRR)
SOURCE: Pigment cell research / sponsored by the European Society for Pigment Cell Research and the International Pigment Cell Society, (1989 May-Jun) Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 191-201.
Journal code: 8800247. ISSN: 0893-5785.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 25 Sep 1989

AB Pigment cells of the iris, pecten, retinal pigment epithelium, and choroid of the wild-type jungle fowl (JF) and the barred Plymouth rock (BPR) breeds of adult chickens were studied at both light and electron microscopic levels. BPR choroidal tissues had 2.8 times fewer melanophores than the JF choroid, and BPR melanophores also contained 2.4 times fewer melanosomes, which tended to clump together in variously sized clusters. The melanosomes were often irregular in shape, smaller in diameter, and less mature (stage III) than those granules in the JF. The retinal pigment epithelium of both JF and BPR breeds contained a single epithelial layer of columnar cells. Rod-shaped melanosomes were present in the more apical regions of this cell type in both breeds. Both JF and BPR irides contained a multilayered posterior pigmented epithelium of columnar shaped cells that were densely filled with large spherical granules. Intercellular spaces with interdigitating cytoplasmic projections were present between pigment cells of both breeds.

The pecten melanophores of both breeds were dendritic with melanosomes that were larger and fewer in numbers than those pigment cells of the iris and choroid. Intercellular spaces were present between cells in both breeds, with numerous villous-like pigment cell extensions. Choroid melanophores contained very little, if any, acid phosphatase activity. Approximately one-half of the retinal pigment epithelial cells observed contained small amounts of diffuse acid phosphatase activity in both breeds. The iris and pecten melanophores of both breeds contained profuse acid phosphatase activity scattered throughout their cytoplasms. Sparse tyrosinase activity was seen in iris and pecten pigment cells, whereas no tyrosine activity was observed in choroid melanophores or in retinal pigment epithelial cells in the two breeds, indicating that little new melanogenesis occurs in adult pigmented eye tissues. The results show that the barring gene reduces the number and melanin content of the choroidal melanophores in homozygous male BPR chickens as compared to the wild-type JF chickens. Whether this gene prevents the initial migration of embryonic neural crest cells (future melanophores) to the choroid or whether some of the choroidal melanophores prematurely degenerate in the embryo of young birds is yet to be determined. If the latter is the case, this choroid system may serve as a model for a genetic hypomelanotic disease such as vitiligo.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87210527 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3578491
TITLE: Morphology of melanocytes in hair bulbs and eyes of vitiligo mice.
AUTHOR: Boissy R E; Moellmann G E; Lerner A B
CONTRACT NUMBER: 1R21 AM36107 (United States NIADDK)
2 PO1 AM25252 (United States NIADDK)
5T32 AM 07016 (United States NIADDK)
SOURCE: The American journal of pathology, (1987 May)
Vol. 127, No. 2, pp. 380-8.
Journal code: 0370502. ISSN: 0002-9440.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198706
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 5 Jun 1987

AB The vitiligo mouse C57BL/6J Ler-vit/vit is a new, murine model for vitiligo in humans. It was studied with respect to morphology and fine structure of melanocytes in hair and eyes before and during depigmentation. The coat of vitiligo mice lightens progressively with age because of an increase in the ratio of white to pigmented hairs with each molt. The bulbs of white hairs are devoid of pigment, and they lack melanocytes. In other respects the epithelium is morphologically normal as determined by light and electron microscopy. The bulbs of pigmented hairs are histologically normal. By electron microscopy, however, some of the melanocytes are shown to have undergone degenerative changes. In addition, disruption of the basement membrane underlying the melanocytes and herniation of melanocytes into dermal papillae were observed at various stages of hair growth. Papillary melanophages are prominent in pigmented as well as in white hair bulbs. Newborn vitiligo mice have no uveal pigment. Pigment appears in the iris and ciliary body by Day 4 and in the choroid by Week 3. On Day 4, along with pigmentation, conspicuous spherical amelanotic cells appear over the anterior border of the iris. These cells become numerous in the ensuing weeks and gradually acquire large melanophagosomes. They occur also in the stroma of the iris and the ciliary body, associated with

necrotic melanocytes. The spherical cells are identical to the clump cells of Koganei and are far more numerous in vitiligo mice than in controls. Macroscopically, no progressive decrease in iridial pigment is apparent for the life of the vitiligo mouse. In the choroid, an amelanotic patch surrounds the optic nerve. In the pigmented areas, melanocytes show compartmentalization of melanosomes and degeneration. The retinal pigment epithelium generally appeared continuous. In older animals some epithelial cells contained large fat bodies or were devoid of melanin.

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Jan 2008 (20080128/ED)

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=> E KOSAKA MITSUKO/IN 25
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E2           10     KOSAKA MITSUHIRO/IN
E3            3 --> KOSAKA MITSUKO/IN
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E25           1     KOSAKA NOHICHI/IN

=> S (E3) AND (IRIS PIGMENT)
             3 "KOSAKA MITSUKO"/IN
          6870 IRIS
           208 IRISES
           185 IRIDES
          6985 IRIS
                 (IRIS OR IRISES OR IRIDES)
        157855 PIGMENT
        135156 PIGMENTS
        212983 PIGMENT
                 (PIGMENT OR PIGMENTS)
            97 IRIS PIGMENT
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(IRIS(W)PIGMENT)
L1 2 ("KOSAKA MITSUKO"/IN) AND (IRIS PIGMENT)

=> DIS L1 1 IBIB IABS
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 2.91 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1124765 CAPLUS
TITLE: Process for producing tissue cell from pluripotent stem cell derived from iris pigment epithelial cell of animal and tissue cell obtained by the process
INVENTOR(S): Kosaka, Mitsuko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Science and Technology Agency, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2004111212	A1	20041223	WO 2004-JP8120		20040610
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 2004248001	A1	20041223	AU 2004-248001		20040610
AU 2004248001	B2	20070104			
CA 2528870	A1	20041223	CA 2004-2528870		20040610
EP 1650295	A1	20060426	EP 2004-745750		20040610
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK					
CN 1798833	A	20060705	CN 2004-80015005		20040610
BR 2004011125	A	20060718	BR 2004-11125		20040610
US 2006141621	A1	20060629	US 2005-559783		20051208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-166684	A	20030611
			WO 2004-JP8120	W	20040610

ABSTRACT:
A process for producing tissue cells derived from iris ***pigment*** epithelial cells of an animal, by which problems, such as concern about immunological rejection caused by cell transplantation, ethical issues and unbalance between the demand and supply on transplant cell sources, can be solved; and tissue cells produced by the process. In this process for producing tissue cells, first, iris pigment epithelial cells isolated from an animal eyeball are selectively cultured according to a floated coagulated mass culturing technique to thereby obtain pluripotent stem cells. Thereafter, these pluripotent stem cells are cultured with the use of, for example, serum to thereby effect production of various tissue cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 2.91 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:897871 CAPLUS
TITLE: The nervous type cell which is obtained by method, and its method of producing the nervous type cell from nervous trunk cell, and the said nervous trunk cell which are obtained by the production method, and its method of the nervous trunk cell of iris pigment epithelium cell origin of the mammal [Machine Translation].
INVENTOR(S): Kosaka, Mitsuko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Science and Technology Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003325167	A	20031118	JP 2002-136321	20020510
JP 3723152	B2	20051207		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-136321	20020510

ABSTRACT:
[Machine Translation of Descriptors]. The nervous trunk cell which is obtained problem and ethical problem of the immunity refusal due to the cell transplantation in central nervous type playing back, by the production method, and its method of the nervous trunk cell of iris pigment epithelium cell origin of the mammal which can solve problem such as demand for transplantation cell source and imbalance of supply is offered. The nervous trunk cell is produced by discretionary culturing the iris ***pigment*** epithelium cell which is isolated from the eyeball of the mammal with floating cohesion soul culture method.

=>